

SASKATCHEWAN *Recreation*



Arts - Handicraft - Drama - Music - Athletics - Forums - Films

SUMMER 1950

Saskatchewan Recreation

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Director's Corner

With track and field activities in full swing, baseball and softball leagues getting under way and spring officially here, it seems a good time to draw your attention to the article "Sanity in Sport" by Dr. A. S. Lamb, former Director of the School of Physical Education, McGill University. Competitors, coaches, yes, and spectators would do well to read and digest what Dr. Lamb has written. We are again indebted to the editors of "Health" for permission to reprint from their pages.

This issue of our magazine is primarily a playgrounds and camping issue. Many of our readers will be concerned in one way or another with camping or with playgrounds during the summer months and it is hoped that the material in this magazine will be of assistance to them. Simple playground apparatus which can be constructed without skilled help and which lends itself to a variety of free play activities is explained and diagrammed. Further material on swings, teeters, etc., is contained in the booklet "Home Construction of Playground and School Apparatus" available on request from this office.

Summer is the time when everyone is looking forward to an outdoor holiday. Many of us are unaware of the large number of fine holiday possibilities within our own province. Names like Banff, Jasper, Yellowstone and such first come to mind when we think of vacation resorts. We may not have the mountains of Banff nor the geysers of Yellowstone, but we do have beautiful lakes and hills and forests. Even our flat southland has Cypress Park, the same elevation as Banff, Kenosee Park, and the Qu'Appelle Valley. Madge Lake, Crystal Lake, and the forests and lakes on the way to the town of Hudson Bay provide more opportunities for holiday and camping resorts within the province. Prince Albert National Park, Loon Lake, Meadow Lake, the Waterhen and many others north of Highway 55 are beauty spots second to none. Full information on Provincial Parks and Summer Resorts can be readily obtained from the Department of Natural Resources. Why not explore your own province this summer?

A new recreational field representative joined the division staff on June 1st. He is Ross Rathie who hails from British Columbia. Ross is a graduate of the University of British Columbia's physical education course and will likely be located in the Western portion of the province. He has been a student assistant in the Physical Education Department of U.B.C., has instructed in Pro-Rec classes in Vancouver and acted as Swimming and Diving Instructor at Crescent Beach, B.C. He served as Sports Officer at H.M.C.S. Stadacona, Halifax, during the recent hostilities. His wife and two youngsters will follow him when he finds a place to live.

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Sanity in Sport

by

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Your ideas of sanity, as well as our ideas of sport, vary very widely. Someone has said that we are all insane but the craziest of us are locked up for safety. Our general conception of a sane person is one who is socially acceptable, but our opinions as to social acceptance are widely divergent. For example, your opinion of my socially acceptable friends may be that they should be incarcerated in an appropriate institution. My opinion of desirable or good sport, may be quite unsympathetically received by you. I may enthuse over tiddle-winks or ping-pong, whereas you may be a dyed-in-the-wool fan of the more vigorous and blood-thirsty sports. What appeals to you does not appeal to me, and so there is a great variance in our ideas, ideals and interests.

Sport—recreation—the spirit of play—is essentially basic and fundamental. Recognition of the values to be derived from play and recreation have always formed a characteristic and important part in the history of the British Empire.

From the religious festivals in honour of Zeus, down through the modern era, a discriminating insight has woven into the fabric of our recreative lives an

understanding and an appreciation of that which is fair, that which is good. To "play the game" is no hollow and meaningless platitude. It forms an integral phase of British character in all walks of life. It would, of course, be incorrect to look on recreation as assuming only a physical form; surely there are equally important phases from the mental, moral and social aspects of our nature.

What Are the Values?

If we analyse the rightly directed instincts of play, we will see that they may exert important educational influences. The old traditional attitude was a negative one in which play was thought to be a waste of time and that children, when playing, were kept out of mischief. We know today, however, that children learn more and develop better through their wholehearted interests, and the very essence of play life is, of course, the interest which is displayed in it. And so the modern view is a positive one, in that we should be constantly striving to utilize the play instincts in all measures which lead toward better citizenship.

The social values are many. There is, perhaps, no force so powerful in

removing racial and religious prejudices, in developing companionableness, co-operation and the stimulation of one's social nature. Where can comradeship, friendship and the spirit of loyalty to a group or an ideal be so easily and so thoroughly fostered?

It is hardly necessary to mention the obvious values to his physical being, such as speed, skill, strength, endurance, bodily vigour and efficiency. The more of these he acquires, the more resourceful and self-confident he becomes, he is hardened and strengthened against the disastrous consequences of pampering, fatigue is counteracted and comparative studies show the mental and physical capabilities of children who have had proper play activity to be vastly superior to those not so favoured. The vigour and robustness of the adult are largely traceable to active enjoyable play activities in childhood.

The mental and moral values arising from play are many. All boys must fight. If they do not, they will most likely grow up to be sissy old mischief makers, a worry to themselves and a bore to their acquaintances. The thrill of the contest and the joy of battle offer normal opportunities for the sat-

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Sanity In Sport

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isfaction of fighting impulses, the desire for combat and the instinct for adventure. The losing and winning, the fortitude, the happiness and joy enable the emotions to be harnessed; self-restraint, self-control, modesty, loyalty and courtesy should be the result.

The innumerable choices of action under strain and excitement give wise parents and leaders the opportunity to assist in sorting out the jigsaw puzzles of puberty and adolescence, and it is often the case that emotional maladjustments and social frustrations are averted through participation in play.

Thus, attributes of character are acquired, habits and reflexes are fixed so that they serve specific and desirable ends. There is no other aspect of the child's life in which there are so many opportunities. The rules of the game become the rules of life. Show me the dishonest, selfish and disloyal man and I can almost guarantee that he exhibited those same qualities in unsupervised youthful play. What truer picture can you get of any person than to play with him? Who wants to play golf with the man who cannot count? How many bridge games are wrecked by selfishness and intolerance?

Guidance Necessary

These values do not occur automatically. It is well recognized that play and sport can be double-edged swords and that misdirected play can be exceedingly harmful, as is often the case in juvenile delinquency. Honesty, loyalty, or any other attribute of character cannot be imposed, they must grow from within, as a result of guided situations which call forth the right responses.

The values of sane sport vary with age and other conditions, but "playing the game" has a depth and wealth of meaning which extends beyond the game itself into the activities of life. The values of sport are no longer values unless they live with us in all our relationships. The rules of the game are the rules of life. Sir Henry Newbolt's appreciation expressed it:

"The sands of the desert are sodden red,

Red with the blood of the square that broke.

The gatling's jammed, the colonel's dead

And the regiment's blind with dust and smoke.

The river of death has brimmed his banks

And England's far and honour's a name,

But the voice of the schoolboy rallies the ranks,

Play up! play up! And play the game!"

The Play Spirit

Society should foster the play spirit, the facilities and the programs should be made more attractive than vice. The thrills, the battles, the joys, the loyal chums provide natural constructive expression in this school of citizenship which has such a powerful influence for human betterment. It is a physical, moral and social force. Play is the birthright of the children. It is a regenerating and uplifting force in the community. It will pay large dividends through a healthier and happier citizenship, if we have these sound convictions and continue to do our part.

It is not only that we should be thinking of those children who are in the so-called underprivileged category. It may be that the child in the lower economic stratum is far better off in some respects than the poor little rich boy, whose parents are too busily engaged with golf, curling, bridge and the whirl of social functions, to pay attention to the needs of their children.

Competition—Danger Signals

As our children grow and develop, they naturally drift into competitive sport, and should we not ask ourselves some questions concerning the present day tendency in some of these matters? What are we doing to preserve the spirit of chivalry, the habit of fair play, the true sporting spirit?

What are we, as a public, anxious to see in recreation? And what is our reaction to the things we see and hear? Are we not becoming a bit gory-minded, clamouring for blood, as the Romans of old? Are we in our support blessed with one eye only, an eye that can only see those things we want it to see, or are we generous enough to spare the referee's life and recognize the penalty when it is called on our side? Is our enthusiasm becoming an uncontrolled passion? Are we satisfied with a display of courage, initiative, strength, speed, endurance, skill and

strategy, or must we clamour as the caveman to get someone's scalp?

Are we blind to the abilities and worth of our opponents or do we recognize the other side which makes the contest possible? Are we of that exasperating, condescending type of cheap nitwit who, when there is no possibility of losing, will make a gesture aimed at good grace? Or are we true to those fine traditions of our race which dictate that the fair thing is the right thing, whether we win or lose? Partisanship is to be expected, but often we find the most blatant, the most unfair, the most one-eyed, the most brainless and the most asinine statements and invectives hurled at the officials and competitors alike. Surely you must agree that this is misdirected enthusiasm and yet, is public opinion opposed? Where is this public opinion going to lead us and the young people in whom we are trying to sow the seeds of fairness, honesty, justice and sportsmanship? Is this sanity in sport?

Standards of Sportsmanship

I realize that this may sound a little old-fashioned and I also realize that sporting spectacles offer a splendid release from the stresses and strains of modern life, and that release may also be found in the setting sun, the drama, music and literature—the principles involved are just the same.

But, may I make bold enough to suggest that we are too careless and indifferent in our attitude toward such matters. Even published statements of expected fights, grudge battles and bitter feelings are often considered as good box office attractions. Should the lionizing of unnecessarily rough and brutal tactics be set up as approved standards? It is not smart to countenance despicable and dirty tactics, nor does it smatter of the pansy to call attention to manly and noble acts of unselfishness, courtesy and chivalry in sport and recreation. Is it not possible, even in the most vigorous sports in which our red blooded young men take part, to strive toward a national consciousness, which is the equivalent of "playing cricket"; a national consciousness of fitness, courtesy and sportsmanship, based upon our glorious traditions of play and adaptable to our Canadian citizenship? That would be Sanity in Sport, for I am convinced that the habits, reactions and attitudes of our young people are of far greater consequence to society than any special physical skills they possess.

Amateurism-Professionalism

Are we satisfied with the "What do I get out of it" attitude, which is permeating far deeper into our competition than we care to admit? Is the love of the game for its own sake being forsaken for the returns it may bring? Intensive competition, the desire to win and gate receipts are masking our vision as to the more important functions which sport and recreation should serve. The attendant evils are apt to make very rapid inroads on our traditions of play, which may become so impregnated as to create a most serious situation for the rising generation.

I wish to make it perfectly clear that I am not opposed to professional sport. I am not decrying nor criticizing its excellence and showmanship. It is a form of public entertainment, just as there are many other forms. What I am opposed to, however, is to be one thing and camouflage oneself as a chameleon. I confess the so-called moss-back, dyed-in-the-wool, conservative conviction that amateurism and its traditions should be promoted and preserved. It is unsound and unhealthy to think in terms of compensation every time an athlete steps on the field. It is our responsibility to see that the many thousands of boys and girls who want to play for love of it, have the opportunity to do so. It is our obligation to see that participation receives its proper emphasis, rather than passive observation. That would be Sanity in Sport.

The Future

What of the future? The course seems perfectly clear. There are well over two million children in this country under ten years of age, and four and a half million under twenty years of age. Should we not combine our energies with a unity of purpose to furnish for all children:

- The right to be well born,
- The right to give expression to their natural play instincts,
- The right to adequate facilities and equipment,
- The right to leadership and guidance?

Tolerance of the other man's point of view, an agreement upon the basic and fundamental rights of our children would be a worthwhile co-operative adventure toward physical, emotional and social health, not only for the present generation, but for the generations to come. There could be no more attractive investment, and there could be no richer returns.

CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS



Swift Current was host city to the Spring 1950 Recreation Directors and Board Representatives conference, held April 13, 14 and 15. Much credit goes to Mr. Doug McKenzie, Chairman of the Recreation Committee, and Mr. Ron Standen, Recreation Supervisor, for their thoughtful advance planning in arranging conference space and attending to other technicalities which enhanced the enjoyment of all the delegates.

Mayor Rutherford officially welcomed the visitors to the city after which the sessions got under way with Mr. E. W. Stinson, Director of S.R.M., in the chair. Mimeographed reports substantiated by verbal summaries outlined the winter recreational activities in Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Lang and Torquay, the cities and towns represented.

Considerable time was devoted to discussing the plans for the Annual Play Day to be held in Regina on August 16th. It was the feeling of the group that this year every effort should be made to eliminate the competitive spirit of past years and make it more truly a play day in which all join in for the fun of participation rather than for the awards. With this thought in mind a motion was passed to the effect that as the representatives from various centres arrive in Regina they be allocated colours on a pool basis and that during the day all participants engage in activities with the groups to which they have been assigned on a non-competitive basis. The composition of the actual program for the 1950 play day was left in the hands of the Regina group, copies of the final program to be sent out to participating communities by July 1st.

Leadership training was another topic which was discussed quite thoroughly and the following recommen-

dation was brought in by the Evaluation and Resolutions Committee: 'that S.R.M. make available a report on the operation of the Alberta Leadership Training School held during Easter at Red Deer, Alberta, and that S.R.M. also entertain the possibility of operating a similar school for training Community Leaders under somewhat the same arrangement during the Easter holidays, 1951, is feasible.'

The construction and management of Tot Lots and service club assistance to the general recreation picture were among the items appearing on the agenda. Since the tendency is for service clubs to check with recreation committees before embarking upon recreational projects it was felt that in some instances it might be practical to encourage a trend away from capital expenditures and into programming—e.g., sponsoring local leadership training schools with qualified instructors. Arising out of this was a motion that S.R.M. make a survey of service club recreation projects within and beyond the province, possibly including methods of operating projects, pitfalls, etc. This material would be of assistance to newly organized recreation committees, Boards of Trade and other interested groups in smaller towns not employing a professional recreation director.

The 'Supervisors' Handbook for Playgrounds and Paddling Pools came up for study and possible revision. S.R.M. will undertake the revision of it, giving consideration to any amendments suggested.

Friday afternoon was highlighted by an address "What recreation could do in conjunction with proper authorities in preventing delinquency," by Mr. G. C. Thompson, K.C., and a tour of Swift Current recreation facilities.

Votes of thanks went to the Swift Current Recreation Board for the splendid conference arrangements, the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bell and Mr. and Mrs. Doug McKenzie for the grand entertainment provided throughout the conference.

ABOUT CAMPING

At a recent Recreation Institute held in Regina, directed by Prof. Alan Klein, Group Work Specialist of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, one session was devoted to camping. Since the topic is seasonal and we found it both interesting and informative we have decided to include an almost verbatim report of the session so that you may share the thinking of those who participated.

(The Recreation Institute was sponsored by Regina Recreational Workers and Regina Community Welfare Council and was held at the Y.W.C.A., May 17th and 18th.)

Camp Standards

Various books have been written on the subject of camp standards but they do not apply to specific situations. We will try to develop a set of standards to fit our own needs. Most of us are dealing with camps of only a few weeks' duration. All of us would prefer to have longer camp periods but, to give more children a chance to attend, this is necessary. One or two weeks' camping should be provided for all children—time in which they can get away to the country for a break from winter routine—time where they can be in a children's world and enjoy the new-found environment and health.

The object of every camp is to bring happiness and health, both mental and physical, to those attending. These ends may be attained depending on two elements: the experience of living together harmoniously with one's environment, and the character and friendliness of the camp staff.

Camp life enables children to live close to nature, to study and enjoy the sunshine, sunset, the wind, night sounds, etc. It fills them with a sense of physical achievements, brings to light their individual skills. Adventure is established by hunts for hidden treasure, sports competition, visits to farms, etc. These opportunities are important for the natural development of every child. A child can adjust easily under a good staff and management.

We will try to set up some minimum standards necessary to carry on a camp. Our decisions will be marked by many "if" and "buts" and we will be confused to an extent. I am reminded of a tale told of a group of school children who came into class to be addressed by a special instructor. The instructor's attention was drawn to the fact that every child was wearing a placard with the letters B.A.W.K. clearly printed upon each. Finally he asked what they stood for. A boy answered that they stood for "Boy, Are We Confused."

When the instructor asked why confused was spelt with a K the boy replied, "You don't know just how confused we are."

The meeting was then thrown open to a question and answer period with general discussion by the group and Professor Klein tying in the various points of the discussion.

What do you consider some of the most important camping standards?

It was suggested that eight years be the minimum age limit for campers, and that a building would be necessary for campers that young. The youngsters would also require more staff unless their parents were with them. Youngsters this size would also need a cook and so a dining hall would be more convenient.

Would an organization that was able to afford a good camp be in favor of the luxury of a dining hall? Is this straying from the idea of a camp?

No decision reached.

Shelter

Is shelter necessary?

In our country, yes, as a protection against the weather. Many a pioneer type camp has been ruined because of only primitive shelter. Shelter is necessary especially for younger children.

A dining hall was suggested as a necessity. This reply stimulated discussion re the pros and cons of permanent shelter. It was felt that the minimum age of the camper is directly affected by the type of camp and the type of shelter. If there is (a) a permanent shelter and (b) if it is a family camp with mothers present, camp was considered as a healthy place for very young children.

Is a dining hall essential or not?

Yes, for recreational, dining and shelter purposes.



Prof. Alan Klein

Would you want to prevent anyone from opening a camp because of building accommodation?

No. A lodge is preferable in safeguarding a youngster's health.

Sanitation

What is the standard for sanitation?

Cleanliness cannot be stressed too much. Drinking water must be Government tested several times during a season. It was recommended that swimming water also be tested for protection. Some refrigeration is necessary for, though food is usually bought daily, there are always left-overs and milk, etc., to be kept cold. Food must be kept very carefully screened at all times and a close examination made of all food which is to be served. As disease can be spread very easily by flies, it was stressed that food should be carefully protected.

What is the standard for garbage disposal?

An incinerator should be made at camp and all garbage burned and buried. Tin cans should be burned, crushed and buried. Temporary garbage cans should be screened, and sprinkled with chlorinated lime. Liquids from kitchen may be disposed of by a "Grease Trap," if something permanent is required. Liquid is run into an underground tank and upon contact with water, grease settles and water runs into a gravel pit. Tank must be cleaned out regularly. For a smaller temporary camp, a sink pit may be used. A deep pit is dug and as each day's garbage is put in, gravel is poured on top.

What is the standard for dish washing?

Dishes must either be washed in very hot water or a disinfectant used. It is advisable to use a disinfectant at all times. It is more sanitary to put dishes on end so that they may drain, to dry themselves, than to dry with a soiled cloth.

Food

What is the standard for food?

The food should comply with standards provided by the Dominion Government. An adequate balanced diet is important. The diet should be well planned in advance. If children do the cooking, strict supervision is necessary. Desserts and candy should be limited. Parcels from home may be dealt with in two ways: (1) Leaders may refuse to deliver them, and (2) it may be delivered to the group and not to the individual. An understanding should be reached beforehand with the parents so that no hard feelings will result. There are three reasons why parcels are outlawed at camp:

- (1) A parcel contains too much food for one person to digest all at once.
- (2) Those who don't get parcels feel at a disadvantage.
- (3) Those who do get parcels sometimes feel at an advantage over those who don't and often make the most of it.

Sleeping Accommodation

What is the standard for sleeping arrangements?

Individual cots are preferable. In wall tents, campers should sleep head to feet. In pole tents, heads are out and feet to pole in centre. It is preferable to have the tent above ground level for better air-conditioning and drainage in case of rain. It was suggested that if tall grass was to be found in abundance in camping area, improvised shelter may be had by putting up a pole foundation and covering roof with thatched grass. Eight cubic feet is usually allowed per person for air space. Dormitories may have partitions put up for privacy and additional air space per person. They are building, in the States, dormitories on three sides of a square area. The two common walls cut expense. The area in the middle is used as a sun exercise field.

Saskatchewan Recreation



*A Permanent Shelter
Main Lodge at Camp Monahan, Lake Katepwa.*

Staff

What is the standard for staff personnel where proper leadership is expected?

There should be one instructional leader for every six children for proper supervision. This will vary according to the age group of the campers. Younger children need more supervision. The qualifications of staff accepted, will depend on what skills you are looking for, what is available and what your budget will allow. Leaders cannot donate their time as they once used to. It was brought to attention, that the age limit for teachers is eighteen, and while they teach the three r's, camp leaders teach the rules for living which is every bit as important. Younger leaders do not get as much respect from the ranks but their help is none the less sometimes necessary. Statistics prove that the age group of eighteen to twenty-three is considered best for effective leadership in counselling staff. It was stressed that it was better to be in a position of taking children out with good leaders and under poor conditions than with poor leaders under good conditions.

How do you operate on visitors' day?

Arrange a meeting of all parents before they see their children and impress on them three things:

- (1) The importance of what their children are learning.
- (2) The fact that though they are being taken good care of, children always complain and a not too

sympathetic attitude should be held.

- (3) To ask them to leave their parcels with the counsellors. An accurate inventory of money spent on food is necessary in order to run an economical camp.

What is the standard for administration?

A committee must be set up to meet regularly which will:

- (1) Set the policy.
- (2) Supervise program.
- (3) Follow the budget.
- (4) Visit the camp regularly.
- (5) Revise policy where necessary to raise camping standards.

What is the standard for camp personnel?

Camp training must be provided for all staff. This saves much time, is more economical and much more effective in other ways.

What is the standard for supervision?

Staff must have all the direction and help they need to carry out their duties effectively. An important part of the purpose of camping is for the benefit of relaxation. There should be an atmosphere of peace with a minimum of control exercised. There should be an opportunity for children to take responsibility and part of the direction of activities. The program should be an experience in co-operation. It should have a creative aspect so that, in the natural surroundings, the children's characteristics and skills may be

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SPECIAL DAYS AT CAMP

by FRAN HAVEY

Social Recreation Representative, S.R.M.

Klondyke Day

Remember 'way back in the days of the gold rush. Probably not personally but undoubtedly you have all read some tales about those hectic and hazardous days. Recapturing such a day at camp can be lots of fun. A fairly large planning committee of campers and counsellors is essential for a successful day. Why not try one at your camp? Here's how!

A few days before the great day, have the campers collect stones and rocks of various sizes which will later be converted into gold nuggets in your crafts department by the application of yellow paint. During rest period have one or two counsellors conceal the nuggets in various spots about the camp grounds—you will need a great many as millions of dollars will change hands before the day is over.

When the whistle goes to end the rest period the rush is on! Out come the campers armed with laundry bags in which to store their nuggets. The banks (one or two stands centrally located and equipped with scales) with counsellors in charge, should open about a half hour after the rush begins and the campers may then exchange their gold for paper currency—slips of paper ranging from \$100 to \$10,000. The campers now proceed to 'do up the town' and money is no object. Prices have naturally boomed and even the simplest forms of pleasure are to be had only at exorbitant prices. For example, a two minute ride on a swing should be worth at least \$50 and, if your camp boasts a water slide, one trip down it could easily represent an investment of \$500. A five minute swim could be tossed in for \$100 and the diving board could be rented out at \$100 a dive. Naturally boats are very expensive and the profiteers could scarcely let a rowboat out for five minutes at anything less than \$1,000 per person and canoes would probably rate \$2,000. Drinking water, benches, ball field and all equipment should also be available for a price but make sure the price is high. Your own planning committee will have no difficulty in converting everything on your camp

ground into money making projects manned by counsellors or senior campers. Don't forget that spectators must also pay.

Naturally in such a town on such a day robbers and scoundrels are rampant. Consequently you will need a police force and a jail. Bails can be arranged in accordance with the crime and jailbreakers, of which there should be many, will undoubtedly cause added work for the policemen. Thievery and quarrels will abound and may the best man get the other person's nuggets. Of course no such town would be complete without a welfare worker who, suitably garbed, will make small loans available to the unfortunate poor if such requests are accompanied by character references and a convincing hard luck story. At supper time three eating spots should be made available—a soup kitchen for the penniless, a cafeteria for the medium income bracket and a high class restaurant complete with floor show for those who have managed to retain sufficient money to pay the cover charge, which should be at least \$500. The food should be the same at all places, the clientele paying for the service in the classier 'joints'. A table or a bench makes an adequate outdoor

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About Camping

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developed. Awards should be discouraged and children should learn to do things for the enjoyment, not for the prize offered. While a schedule has its advantages, directors should not be too strict in following it to the minute but be willing to make allowances.

Raising Camp Standards

How can we raise camp standards?

- (1) Public relations—Stress the value of camping to parents. Keep 'camping' before the public eye.
- (2) Co-operation—among camp directors, backing organizations, etc., in the recruiting, training and aspects of selling the idea of camp to young and old.
More co-operation among these groups would be of most help:
 - (a) Provincial Camping Association;
 - (b) Camp Directors;
 - (c) Service Clubs;
 - (d) Legislature.
- (3) Staff training courses sponsored by the Provincial Division of Recreation or the University.
- (4) Seminars—where directors could have an interchange of ideas, where they could meet on common ground to solve problems.

It is our responsibility as camp enthusiasts to insist on better camp standards. It can be done!



Canoe and Tarp—An Impromptu Shelter..

Special Days

(Continued from Facing Page)

soup kitchen with a counsellor doling out the food on paper plates to the bread line. Senior campers should be able to handle the high class restaurant—serving the customers (insist on big tips) and planning and presenting the floor show.

A flashy night club is almost a must for the evening. You might have two performances—an early one for the younger campers and the second show for those who do not have to respond to the first curfew. Such a program could include a barber shop quartette, a gaudy chorus line and a melodramatic skit such as "The Shooting of Dan McGrew."

Adapting and expanding these ideas to your own camp situation should not prove too difficult and by involving the campers in advance preparations, making decorations, etc., a high degree of anticipation and enthusiasm should be achieved.

Be careful to have all water front activities carefully supervised and see that the general air of excitement does not result in a slackening of water safety rules.

Pirates' Day

Divide the camp into three or four pirate bands, depending upon the number of campers, and after rest period supply each band with a portion of a map indicating a trail to be followed to lead to the hidden treasure. The maps should be different and fairly complicated and each portion of the map give only sufficient clues to lead the band along to the next portion of the map.

Since pirates are by nature rather ruthless, you may expect much foul play and to get into the spirit of the day the bands should be encouraged to attempt stealing clues from the other bands, maybe locate a portion of another band's map or make off with their boat if a boat is used and thus leave a group stranded. If boats are used counsellors should be placed at points on the trail away from the mainland as an added precaution and senior swimmers should form the crew. Frequently a band may break up and some members be deputized to follow other bands so that they may pick up vital information. Another portion of the band may form a decoy to lead similar spies from other bands far off the trail. Some spies will probably be captured

and be retained for the "walking the plank" ceremony in the evening unless they make a successful break.

The nature and location of the hidden treasure is up to you. A case of coke submerged under a deadhead or packages of marshmallows concealed in the branches of a tree are quite successful.

When the chase is over a very atmospheric pirates' den forms a good setting for the evening meal. The den could be very black and mysterious with fierce looking pirates (counsellors) serving the meal.

In the evening comes the big trial held on the dock and pirate justice must be administered. All bands may bring up cases of foul play performed by members of other bands and the accused should be formally tried before judge and jury. Each band should have its own lawyer to argue for the defense. Minor offences will probably receive light sentences such as scrubbing the dock with a toothbrush, or being the recipient of an egg and shoe polish massage, while the more serious offenders will be compelled to walk the plank after performing some servile task.

Sunday School Picnic

Many people retain vivid memories of Sunday School picnics—the food, the races and the general confusion and excitement which prevails. An impromptu Sunday School picnic at camp will be equally enjoyable. Arrange family groups for as many persons as you have at camp, including counsellors. For example, you might have the Sermon family, consisting of the Rev. and Mrs. Sermon and their three children, Quite Sermon, their fifteen-year-old daughter, Sleepy Sermon, a son aged 11 years, and the rather impossible eight-year-old daughter, Lousey Sermon. The Powder family would probably be present also. Mr. and Mrs. with their nine-month-old Baby Powder, still in diapers, rather fretful and crawling around; Taka Powder, who at five years of age shows an amazing capacity to get in everybody's way and enjoys firing his cap pistol in the ears of the elderly spinsters. Talc Powder, 17 years, fancies himself to be quite a dude and tries hard to impress Quite. Poor Mrs. Nuisance and her nine children will be there undoubtedly, e.g., Public Nuisance, Evera Nuisance, etc. The mayor of the town should grace such

an occasion, plus a sprinkling of eligible bachelors, maiden aunts and loquacious bores.

When you have drawn up enough names to cover all present, place them in a hat and have a name draw immediately following the noon lunch. This will allow the family groups a few minutes to get together and decide on suitable costumes before rest period. Following rest period, give everybody a half hour to get dressed and when the whistle goes all make their way to the playing field in family groups. The minister and one or two other leading lights in the church will probably be in charge of the races, e.g., three-legged race, sack race, crab race, etc. Be sure that everybody races in his own age group.

As the afternoon wears on the Women's Missionary Society and the Ladies' Auxiliary will busy themselves setting out the picnic supper which the "men folk" have carried up from the kitchen. Then the mothers will be busy herding their children back into family groups, comparing notes with their neighbours and feeding the younger children. After supper is cleared away there will probably be a ball game, bobbing for apples and a few contests before everybody is gathered together for a short sing song and the presentation of simple prizes for the afternoon events.

The success of such a picnic depends upon everybody dressing the part, remaining in character and the planning committee being careful to see that the picnic doesn't drag out.

24 Hours Out

Another special day to add variety to your camp program and, at the same time, offer an opportunity to practice campcraft could be labelled '24 Hours Out' or 'Camping Out at Camp.' On the evening prior to this day announce that everybody will spend twenty-four hours away from cabins or tents. Following breakfast all campers will pick up individual picnic lunches at the dining room and then busy themselves making their bed rolls—counsellors should be on hand to see that blankets and ground sheets are properly pinned and rolled. Next gather up bathing suits, pyjamas, towels, toothbrushes and everything else that will be required for the next twenty-four hours. Insect lotion and flashlights should not be overlooked! Cabin or tent groups will then

(Continued on Page 9)

SUMMER TENNIS PLANS

The executive of the Saskatchewan Lawn Tennis Association has been hard at work lining up an ambitious tennis program for you this summer so get your racquets out and start swinging. The Northern Saskatchewan Tournament is scheduled for July 1st and 2nd at Waskesiu. A large entry is anticipated over this long week-end. Contact Mr. Harry Houghton, Supervisor of Recreation, Waskesiu, for entry forms and accommodation arrangements. Moose Jaw's five new hard-surfaced courts will be featured in the 34th annual S.L.T.A. Provincial Tennis Tournament, which is to be held July 16-22 at Moose Jaw. The regular tournament events are men's open singles, ladies' open singles, men's open doubles, ladies' open doubles, and mixed open doubles. Five secondary events will be played with the losers in the first rounds of the open events moving into these secondary events. In addition, five special events will be run, open only to those who have never won an open championship event in any city or provincial tournament in Saskatchewan. Former winners of special events are excluded from entering those events again but may still enter the special entries they have not won. Since junior boys' and girls' events as well as veterans' events will be included in this week of tennis there is an opportunity for every person interested in tennis to enjoy competition at his or her own calibre. Sounds like an excellent way for tennis enthusiasts to spend part of their vacation!

Junior Players' Development Program

This year something new has been added in the form of an extensive program for the younger players in our province, in conjunction with a Dominion-wide plan. The energetic provincial committee set up to tackle the various phases of this program gives us the following information.

"A person is considered a junior if not yet 18 years of age on January 1, 1950.

"An interesting series of tournaments is being scheduled for the junior players. It is hoped that District tournaments will be staged in at least seven centres; namely, Swift Current, Moose

Jaw, Prince Albert, Melville, Weyburn or Estevan, Saskatoon and Regina. The tentative date for these tournaments is Saturday, July 8. The winners of the girls' and boys' singles will have the opportunity of taking part in the junior provincial tournament in Moose Jaw during July 16-22.

"Travelling expenses will be provided by the C.L.T.A. and S.L.T.A. Tennis balls and awards will be provided for all these tournaments.

"Saskatchewan will be represented in the Dominion junior tennis tournament in Ottawa, August 28-September 2, by our provincial winners with full expenses paid."

This series of competitions with the possibility of a trip to Ottawa to play in the Dominion championships is a wonderful opportunity for all junior tennis players in Saskatchewan. It will also get you in good shape for the Provincial High School Tournament to be held again this fall!

Full information regarding District High School Tournaments will reach your school early in September.

Tennis Films

16 mm. sound films of an instructional nature are available on request, the only cost being the express charges.

From Sask. Film Board, Regina—
Beginners' Tennis.
Advanced Tennis.

From L. E. McFarland, 1408 Argyle St., Regina—
Making the Tennis Ball.
Making the Tennis Racquet.
Tennis Instruction.

The latter three films are provided by the Dunlop Co., and are available until June 30.

Tennis Clinics

Are the tennis players in your club or community interested in having some tennis instruction? You may arrange to have two experienced players visit your club on a Saturday or Sunday by contacting Mr. Treve Percy, 160 Connaught Crescent, Regina.

The S.L.T.A. needs the support of your club to carry out this expanded tennis program. If you are not a member, contact L. E. McFarland, Secretary-Manager, at 716 Queen St., Saskatoon.



It's good fun—and healthy too!

SWIMMING AND WATER SAFETY

by BEV. LAWSON

Provincial Director, Swimming and Water Safety, Canadian Red Cross

Swimming at Camp

It is a known fact that many camping groups in Saskatchewan do not have a qualified waterfront supervisor. Therefore, the boys and girls who attend these camps miss a golden opportunity to learn something about the art of swimming.

Those in charge of the camp organization find it almost impossible to secure a qualified instructor who will spend a week at the camp conducting organized classes. There are many people in the province who have the ability and who might offer their services if they realized the importance and need for good supervision.

Among the readers of this periodical are many who have received some advanced swimming instruction freely from volunteer instruction. Should you be one of these more fortunate individuals why not try to devote a week of your summer vacation at one of the camps. If you inquire in your community you will likely find that there is a group going to a camp. Contact the person in charge and offer your services. It is a grand experience.

Basic Swimming Skills

Camping groups who have a strong swimmer lined up to take charge of water activities are invited to write to the Canadian Red Cross Society, Swimming and Water Safety Program, 2331 Victoria Avenue, Regina, for material to assist their supervisor in the teaching of Basic Swimming Skills, Water Safety knowledge, Artificial Respiration, Docks, posters, etc. The Society has an excellent Swimming and Water

Safety manual (illustrated) which may be secured at a cost price of 25 cents.

Most camps are located at lakes where there is safe, shallow water and the children are allowed to go bathing, under strict supervision with orders to stay in shallow water. If this is the case then even a non-swimming supervisor can, with the aid of simple material, teach others how to master the fundamental knowledge of swimming. Why not add this worthwhile project to your camp program?

Films

When the camping dates are set and enrollment completed why not secure Red Cross films on Swimming and Water Safety to be shown to the campers before they leave for camp. The color film "Water Safety" and the "Learn to Swim" film will go a long way to helping youngsters to take care of themselves around the water.

These films are 16 mm sound and run for twenty minutes. They may be booked at no rental or charge for express. Those borrowing them are asked to book well in advance giving a first and second choice of dates desired.

Radio Programs

There is at present being broadcast a series of swimming lessons under the title "The Secret of Easy Swimming." These programs are of five minutes duration and can be heard on the following stations at various times. They started Saturday, May 13th, and will continue for six consecutive Saturdays.

CKRM, Regina, Saturday, at 11.05 a.m., M.D.S. time.

CKCK, Regina, Saturday, at 11.00 a.m., M.D.S. time.

CBK, Watrous, Saturday, at 6.45 p.m., M.D.S. time.

CFQC, Saskatoon, Saturday, at 9.25 a.m., M.D.S. time.

CJGX, Yorkton, Saturday, at 10.45 a.m., C.S. time.

CKBI, Prince Albert, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6.16 p.m., M.D.S. time.

If you own any kind of a boat or have a friend who owns one write to Canadian Red Cross Society, 2331 Victoria Avenue, Regina, and secure a waterproof transfer (as illustrated) to place on the boat. You will also receive some information on safe boating and other useful information.

"May your summer be happy, safe and carefree."

Special Days

(Continued from Page 7)

proceed to spots on the camp site where they would like to spend the night—sleeping spots could be reserved in advance to avoid confusion. After all is in readiness for the night a swim and some boating would be in order. Campers may be allowed to choose their own lunch spot providing they agree to observe rest period following lunch.

Hikes to unexplored territories not too far from camp or a water regatta might occupy the time between rest period and the general afternoon swim.

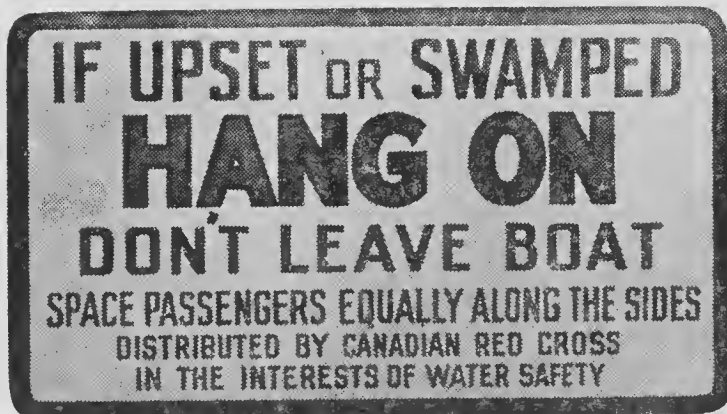
The evening meal should be a real cook-out, once again in cabin groups with a counsellor in charge. Building a fire, preparing the meal and clearing up afterwards is excellent practice for would-be canoe trippers or over-night hikers.

When finally campers wend their way to the sleeping spots—a counsellor should sleep with each group—a study of the stars in the summer heavens or legends about the district in which the camp is located could be introduced. And of course the campers will want to know the identification of the various noises which accompany nightfall.

In the morning the entire camp will gather at some point—probably the beach—for a cook-out breakfast after which bed rolls will be aired and returned to cabins or tents and the day is over.

Such a day is possibly a bit strenuous from the counsellor point of view since it calls for practically twenty-four hour duty but is a good introduction into overnight trips away from camp.

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Boat Transfer

GET IN THE SWIM

PROVINCIAL MEETS — LOCAL AQUACADES

The Saskatchewan Section of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association reports the following roster of swimming activities to be conducted on the provincial level this summer.

Provincial Championship Meets

Waskesiu, July 15th:

Sr. Men's 100 yds. Back Stroke.
Sr. Men's Diving.
Sr. Ladies' 200 yds. Free Style.
Sr. Ladies' 100 yds. Breast Stroke.
Jr. Boys' 100 yds. Free Style.
Jr. Boys' Diving.
Jr. Ladies' 100 yds. Back Stroke.
Jr. Ladies' 100 yds. Breast Stroke.
Sr. Ladies' 1 mile Free Style.
Jr. Ladies' 1/2 mile Free Style.

North Battleford, July 27th:

Sr. Men's 150 yds. Medley Relay.
Sr. Men's 100 yds. Free Style.
Jr. Ladies' 50 yds. Free Style.
Jr. Ladies' 200 yds. Free Style Relay.
Jr. Men's 200 yds. Free Style Relay.

Saskatoon, August 5th:

Sr. Men's 200 yds. Free Style.
Sr. Men's 100 yds. Breast Stroke.
Sr. Ladies' 100 yds. Back Stroke.
Sr. Ladies' Diving.
Jr. Boys' 100 yds. Back Stroke.
Jr. Boys' 100 yds. Breast Stroke.
Jr. Ladies' 100 yds. Free Style.
Jr. Ladies' Diving.

Regina, August 26th:

Sr. Men's 1 mile Free Style.
Jr. Men's Half Mile Free Style.
Sr. Men's 150 yds. Medley Swim.
Sr. Men's 440 yds. Free Style.
Jr. Men's 50 yds. Back Stroke.
Jr. Ladies' 50 yds. Back Stroke.
Sr. Ladies' 100 yds. Free Style.

The Dominion Championships will be held in Verdun Natatorium, Quebec, on August 16th and 17th. Saskatchewan will, in all probability, be sending a strong team to compete.

Local Aquacades?

In addition to the above meets something new has been added this summer

by the Provincial Section of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association in an effort to stimulate and create a greater swimming interest in the province. The Association plans on doing this by means of a series of swimming and diving displays at a number of the smaller centres which now have proper outdoor swimming facilities. A display team from Regina will cover the south, Saskatoon the central part of the province and North Battleford the north. The displays will be in the form of an Aquacade, the program consisting of water ballet, water drill, display diving, clown diving, adagio dancing, tandem swimming, canoe tilting, medley relay race, statues in bronze, etc. All this promises to add up to very colorful and entertaining evenings—plan to attend one of the water shows held in your district.

For further information regarding provincial plans of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association contact W. R. Ellis, Secretary-treasurer of the Association, at 801 Avenue I North, Saskatoon, Sask.

Special Days

(Continued from Page 9)

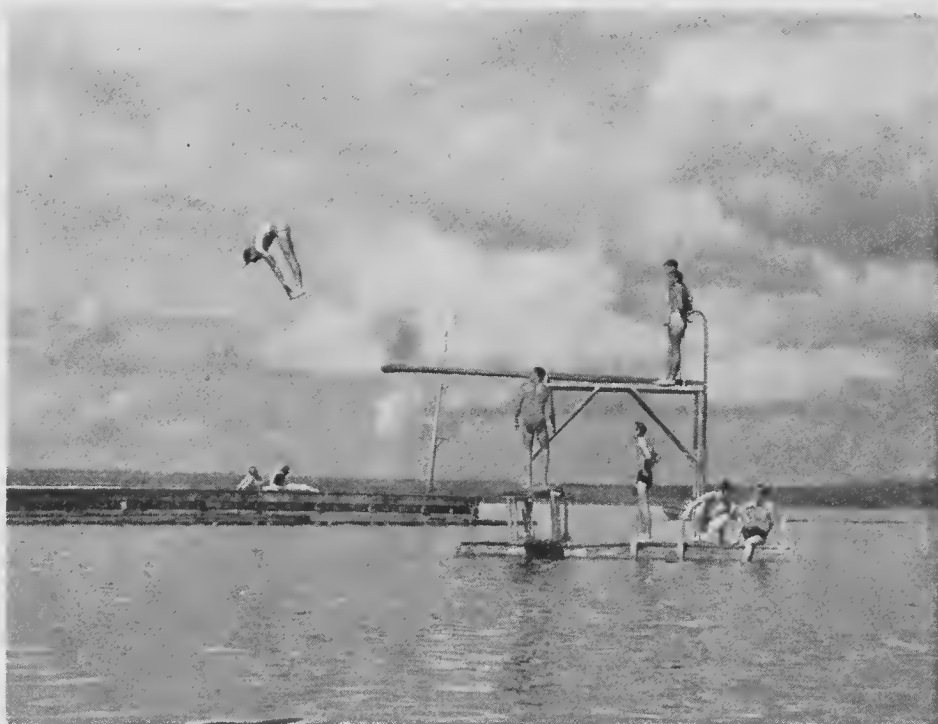
Backwards Day

Then there is always "Backwards Day" which is just exactly what the name implies. You get up in the morning, put your clothes on backwards, walk backwards and sit down to supper—eating your dessert first and then the main course. The usual program is entirely reversed, rest period, games and swim (or whatever your afternoon program is) coming in the morning and the morning classes being conducted in the afternoon followed by breakfast—starting with toast, then on to cereal and fruit of course. Try it—it can become quite confusing and lots of fun!

Take-Over Day

Take-over day is when counsellors and campers exchange roles. Names are usually drawn to determine who will represent the camp director and different counsellors and the staff for the day conducts the classes and program for the entire day—even to putting the cabin groups to bed at night and doing the nurse's rounds! To be successful the temporary staff must realize the importance of not taking advantage of their interim positions and thus eliminate the necessity of the actual staff stepping in at any time and spoiling the total effect.

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Ready to straighten out!

PICNIC FOOD FOR EVERYBODY!

by JEAN ODDIE
Director, Nutrition Division

The good old summer time is here again — and with it, picnic time. Anything to be out of doors! To eat in the open has a major appeal. The trouble is, we don't make as much use of this privilege as we should. Perhaps, we can't get away to the beach, but why not eat in our own backyard. "Cook it in the kitchen, but eat it in the yard," is a good formula for summer meals. Eating out of doors makes appetites mount and food tastes better than ever.



Miss Jean Oddie

To make picnicking more fun and easier for everyone, especially mother, here are some suggestions:

1. Plan in advance.
2. Jot down a list of equipment for picnics and keep it handy.
3. Plan simple, easy meals—food that is easy to cook and easy to carry.

Fish Fries

In the Southern States, fish fries are as regular as breakfast and it just isn't a real fish fry without hush puppies. When I was in the South last summer, frequently people referred to this delectable southern dish. Finally, I had the pleasure of meeting and eating hush puppies. They have long been a favorite food for fish fries. They are little corn pones, and are dropped into hot fat to brown after the fish has been fried. Legend has it that these pones got their name at early southern fish fries. The puppies, whining for their supper, were quieted when the cooks tossed them a fried pone and murmured "Hush, puppies!" Here is the recipe:

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sifted flour
- 2 tsp. baking powder
- 1 tbs. sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups corn meal
- 1 egg
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk.

1. Sift together dry ingredients.
2. Add egg and milk to dry ingredients, stirring lightly.
3. Drop a teaspoon of batter for

each hush puppy into hot deep fat, frying only a few at a time. Fry until a golden brown. Drain on absorbent paper. Makes 2 dozen hush puppies.

My suggestion would be to have the dry ingredients for the hush puppies all ready and take along an egg and milk. You can easily stir those together at supper time. The bread mixture for the fish can also be prepared at home, and put in a clean paper bag, then fish can be shaken lightly in the bag. I am sure you will enjoy outdoor fish fries and hush puppies. I did!

Here are some suggestions for one pot meals:

Slumgullion

BOARD
FRYING PAN
KNIFE

- $\frac{3}{4}$ pound bacon
- 4 onions, sliced
- 2 No. 2 cans tomatoes
- $\frac{3}{4}$ pound cheese, diced
- 4 cups left-over cooked meat, diced
- $\frac{3}{4}$ tsp. salt
- 10 slices toast.

Cut bacon into 1-inch pieces and fry with the onion; drain off part of fat. Add tomatoes and meat and salt, cook about 20 minutes. Add cheese and cook until cheese is melted. Serve hot on buttered toast.

Yield: 10 servings.

Angels on Horseback

- 10 GREEN STICKS
- 1 KNIFE
- 1 BOARD
- 1 pound cheese
- 20 slices bacon
- 10 split rolls with lettuce.

Cut cheese into cubes $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square. Cook bacon on a stick, or in a frying pan until partly done but not crisp. Wrap a slice partly cooked bacon around a piece of cheese and secure with a twig or toothpick. Run a sharp pointed stick through this and toast over coals until the cheese begins to melt and the bacon finishes cooking. Have ready a split roll and lettuce to hold the "angel" when it is ready to eat (or if it seems likely to fall off the stick). Thin slices of cooked ham may be used in place of the bacon.

Yield: 10 servings.

Shish Kabobs

Shish kabobs may be made of one-inch cubes of beef, veal, kidneys, liver, ham, apple or tomato wedges, bacon, mushrooms or onions in any combination. Fish may be substituted for the meat. Alternate your favorite combinations on a skewer and broil over the fire. Slip the shish kabob into a hot buttered roll.

Pups in Blankets

- 12 weiners
- 1 pound American cheese
- 12 buttered buns.

Make a lengthwise split part way through weiners. Cut cheese in long strips and put one piece in each weiner. Press together. Roast on sticks, or on a grill, over hot coals until weiners are heated through.

Serves: 6.

Special Days

(Continued from Page 10)

For Rainy Nights

When inclement weather prevents outdoor programs and campfire you might like to introduce a Christmas Party in the lodge. The damp day could be profitably spent decorating the lodge and making gifts with the assistance of the craft department. The evening program would follow the Christmas theme complete with Santa Claus and carols. If your lodge boasts a fireplace, Christmas colour logs (made from tightly bound newspapers soaked in a chemical solution) would add to the atmosphere as would a Christmas story.

A real barn dance is another sure hit for a rainy evening, particularly if you are able to import a fiddler and a caller from a nearby community.

Is your camp divided into bands or tribes? Contest Night has successfully occupied many rainy evenings. Appoint score keepers and introduce various types of Indian wrestling and other contests similar to those found in a mock track meet, etc.

In the Spring issue of "Saskatchewan Recreation" S.R.M. carried a list of resource books on all phases of camping which may be borrowed for a two-week period free of charge. Write to S.R.M., Room 3, Lakeview School, Regina, for these books, program aids or campfire suggestions. If possible, a staff member will be made available to visit your camp and assist with programming or general organization upon request.

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS

by MARY ELLEN BURGESS
Drama Representative, S.R.M.

The deep and universal appeal of seeing a play lies in the imitative response of human beings—a form of response known as “empathy,” which includes human reactions of all works of art and experience outside ourselves.

The average person seeing a play loses himself in the actions of other people in situations which he will probably never meet in his own life. When a person is entirely absorbed in a play he actually lives in the character or “responds empathically.” It is then the director’s business to see to it that the people witnessing his presentation experience a pleasant empathy.

Let us then proceed to discuss the application of the principles of empathy to our presentations and we may discover many reasons for the success or failure of actor and plays. It enters into every phase of production: the choosing of the play, the casting, rehearsing, staging and performance. For instance you may recall having been flushed with embarrassment when an actor on the stage meets with an unintentional mishap like losing his moustache or pushing the door when leaving the room instead of pulling it, hence couldn’t get out on his line.

The applications of technical principles back of acting, directing, and producing tend to induce the pleasant empathies to which an audience unconsciously reacts when it enjoys a play. If a director produces a fine play so well that people thrill to its message because they lose themselves in the experiences of the characters then he has attained his aim. This must be his ideal from the moment he assumes the responsibility of a production.

What is a Play?

At theatre schools the usual definition given is “A story written to be produced on a stage before an audience.” Therefore it should present interesting people in an interesting situation before an interesting background. Usually in a play a problem is presented to be solved and the audiences are interested in the solution of it, losing themselves in the experience of the characters, rejoicing with them in their triumphs and grieving in their weaker moments.

Shortly after the rise of a curtain on any well written play the audience should know what kind of play is being presented (without the aid of a printed

program), what kind of people are dealing with a specific problem, the locale, the time of day and the season of the year. The leading characters should set the mood and atmosphere and tell us what we should know of what has gone before so that we can sit back following the plot of the play to its resolution. Scenery, lighting and carefully chosen costumes do enhance the presentation.

The plot of a play is a series of related events which take place before our eyes commencing with an initial incident and following through several minor crises until the climax or turning point of the play is reached. If the presentation is to grip the audience there must be a problem to be solved and its final outcome must hang in the balance until the drop of the curtain if interest is to be maintained.

What kind of problem is best? A clash of wills, or wits, a conflict between forces, man against man, man against his inner self, or man against his fate often form the most gripping plots.

Strong characters are of utmost importance to the success of a play. The leading characters must hold our attention with the minor roles providing the humor, creating the atmosphere and carrying forward the secondary plot.

All directors should ask themselves if the theme, the idea behind the action, brought out by the characters is worthy of the time and energy spent on the preparation of the play. Dialogue should be skilfully written and all plays should have plenty of action.

Choosing a Play

A director should read many plays over a considerable period of time,

making notes on the type, amount of royalty, publisher’s name, length of play, number of characters and a few lines about the theme of the play. The result of any presentation may establish or ruin the reputation of a group.

The purpose of the production should be borne in mind. Is it to give community entertainment, to raise money for sports equipment, to develop personality and talent of those participating, or for festival entry?

Will the play appeal to the point of view and interest of the audience? Are your actors sufficiently experienced to do an excellent presentation? Have you the size of stage and the lighting equipment necessary to carry the production through successfully?

Can your group afford to pay royalty? Or must you choose a cheap silly farce which is not worthy of the time and effort to be spent on it? High school students should not be asked to memorize tawdry lines of poor grammatical construction but should be given only the best. Many directors will do nothing but farce or comedy because they say their audiences won’t accept anything else. But have the audiences been treated to or educated to anything else? How many directors realize the split second timing on entrances and the speed with which cues must be picked up if the presentation is to be of excellent calibre? Serious plays are much easier to do for an inexperienced cast and directors and ARE acceptable to audiences if well done.

Types of Plays

One should learn to recognize the common types of plays.

Comedy usually depends on the humor of characterizations, dialogue and situation, and the audience response is largely determined by their own culture, environment and temperament. Since the satisfactory ending is often obtained by happy coincidences or mere cleverness of ordinary persons, the characters are usually not so fine or the style so excellent as those of

tragedies. Neither is the appeal so universal.

Farce is an exaggerated comedy written solely to entertain. It frequently depends for its humor on practical jokes, impossible situations and funny people getting themselves into ridiculous predicaments.

Melodrama, often a mystery play, is an exaggerated comedy written to arouse the emotions by means of exciting events, the audience is kept in suspense by bloodcurdling situations where horror, revenge, thwarted love and greed are the motives inspiring the characters to colossal achievements. The ending is usually satisfactorily explained and the audience has been properly thrilled.

Fantasy presents unreal characters in a land of make believe in a poetical or whimsical manner.

Folk play is a drama representing people, customs and points of view of certain sections of the country and is finding a growing field maybe because the ordinary playgoer can and does understand the theme and does associate himself with the situation.

Tragedy is the play where the conflict usually results in death or disaster for the leading characters who have either failed in solving a problem or have sacrificed material consideration for an ideal.

Many plays include more than one of the above mentioned elements and may include symbolism, satire, sentimental comedy, social comedy and therefore are hard to classify.

A director and casts should read at least twenty-five plays before making a choice.

For festivals, competitive or non-competitive, a good one act play should be chosen. On an evening's program different types may be presented giving a large number of people the opportunity to serve in some capacity and providing more problems of dramatic structure to be explained and solved. Scenic artists, a make-up group, stage crew and publicity committees all can be included in the activity.

Producing Rights

After the final choice is made it is wise to contact the publisher or agent handling the play, stating the number of presentations planned, the approximate dates, and make arrangements for the payment of royalties to their office at least five days before presentation. It is unethical and a direct infringement of the copyright law of Canada

to change the name of the play or make copies of the scripts. No reputable drama group would stoop to such practices.

Planning the Presentation

The foundation of success is detailed planning. It is advisable to call in the heads of all committees assisting with the production and together read and discuss the presentation, each one making notes referring to their special department.

The director then should make a prompt book of the first copy received on which all details of movement, diagrams drawn to indicate positions and all mechanics can be noted.

Further instructions for making a prompt book, the director's place in the theatre, hints on make-up and other incidentals will follow in the next issue.

Scholarship Winners

The following are the winners of the \$100 scholarships in the 1950 Junior Drama Festival. These scholarships were donated by Radio Broadcasting Station CKCK, Regina.

William Hindson, Lanigan High School.

Donald Guenther, Lanigan High School.

Peter Lavrench, Kamsack High School.

Miss Marie Laing, Technical Collegiate, Saskatoon.

Application forms will accompany next season's rules and regulations so that students who wish to compete for these awards next year will have the opportunity of applying. The Scholarship Committee will then be able to watch their work during the whole season.



Drama in Swift Current Collegiate

Drama in the new collegiate has made tremendous strides. The collegiate, under the supervision of Mrs. Ring, presents a total of eight plays to the public per school term. The new auditorium with its modern equipment and seating capacity of 900 does much to encourage a high standard of performance. Approximately 40 per cent of the students in the collegiate participate in the field of drama, stated Howard Couch, Principal.

A very definite program to interest the public in the work being done and to encourage attendance at the presentations is being carried out. Printed programs and canvassing for advertising was another feature of the publicity program.

Above is one of the devices used in the window dressing to gain interest and arouse enthusiasm.

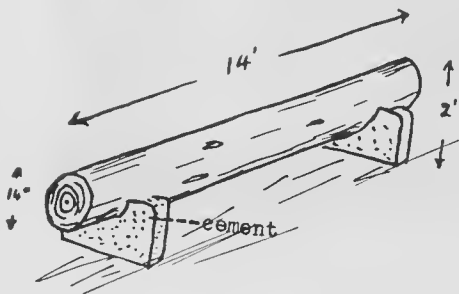
PLAYGROUND APPARATUS

by C. M. BEDFORD
Recreation Supervisor, S.R.M.

In the three preceding issues of this magazine there were articles on the rural school playground, the small town playground and the city playfield. These articles were concerned primarily with the design of the various play areas. Also, they treated the subject from the standpoint of the combined use, by schools and community, of these areas. This present article is concerned mainly with the play apparatus used on these recreation areas. The article is by no means exhaustive. For further information it is suggested that you write directly to S.R.M., No. 3 Lakeview School, Regina, Sask.

The apparatus described is found mainly on the play lot, sometimes called a "tot lot," and on the playground.

The play lot is designed for the use of pre-school children. Its size is usually from 2,000 to 5,000 square feet, although the tendency is to make them larger nowadays, up to 12,000 square feet. Play lots are often provided for densely populated neighborhoods. They should be located in such a way that small children do not have to cross the street in order to reach them. Sometimes the play lot is developed as a part of the larger playground, playfield or park. A fence should be placed entirely around the play lot. Shade is most desirable. There is an open space for games; a shelter; benches for mothers. The equipment includes sand-boxes, slides, teeters, swings, simple low climbing apparatus, large light building blocks, concrete culvert pipes set in concrete, a play log a foot or more in diameter and at least ten feet long supported a short distance above the ground (see diagram).



Balance Log.

A paddling pool will often contain elements of both the play lot and the playground. S.R.M. publishes for free distribution a booklet dealing with all phases of paddling pool construction and maintenance. You are invited to send for this booklet if you are planning to build a paddling pool.

The neighborhood playground is designed for children from six to fourteen years of age. Sometimes it also provides facilities for other age groups as well. The present tendency is to develop it as an area where the entire family can play. The standards of size for such playgrounds were dealt with in a previous article. A playground is usually required within a quarter to half a mile of every home. It is often developed as a part of the elementary school play area. Its location should avoid streets with heavy traffic, railroads and heavy industrial areas.

Playgrounds often have play spaces, an apparatus area, court areas for various games, shaded areas, a wading pool and a shelter house. Most authorities consider that the playfield should be completely fenced.

Sometimes a swimming pool area will contain many playground features. If you are planning to construct a swimming pool, write to the Division of Sanitation, Department of Public Health, for swimming pool regulations and suggested plans.

The booklet, "Standards in Playground Apparatus" (National Recreation Association, 1938) suggests the following apparatus:

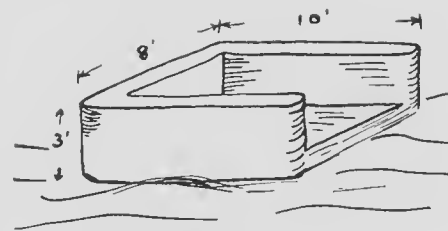
"The minimum standards recommended are:

"For pre-school age children (under 6 years)—Chair swings (set of 6), sand box, small slide, simple low climbing device.

"For children of elementary school (6-12 years and older)—Swings (set of 6—frame 12' high), slide 8' high and about 16' long, horizontal ladder, balance beam, horizontal bar.

"Optional—if available funds, space and attendance justify—Travelling rings, teeter-totters (set of 3-4), low climbing device of the jungle gym type.

"It is recommended that it will often be necessary to adapt the standard to



Concrete Play Pen.

meet local conditions and special needs. The apparatus listed, however, is believed to include the various types having the greatest value."

It is necessary that the apparatus be constructed in such a way as to be safe and durable under the heavy use it receives from a multitude of children over a period of years. Thus apparatus to be used on a town or city playground is best obtained from reliable manufacturers of playground equipment. (Such addresses may be obtained from S.R.M. on request.) Sometimes it is feasible for the local machine or welding shop to construct the apparatus according to a recommended design. Backyard and small community apparatus can often be satisfactorily constructed by a carpenter. (Write to S.R.M. for the booklet on the "Home Construction of Playground Apparatus.") In general, however, home-made apparatus is not recommended for community playgrounds serving large numbers of children.

Let us now set down a few pointers with regard to playground apparatus:

The swing is probably still the most popular piece of apparatus. Children of pre-school age should have a chair type seat, with a safety catch, for safety. Children over six years of age should not be allowed to use these swings. The seat and back should be of hardwood, with malleable iron rungs and supports. Sometimes these junior swing seats are made of wide leather belting, or from an automobile tire cut to the proper shape. The purpose of such safety swings is to prevent the child from falling out or standing up. The leather and rubber seats minimize the danger of injury in case a child is hit by the swing. The top suspension pipe in these chair swings should be about 8' above the ground and of not less than 2" diameter pipe. Each swing requires about 3½ feet of space on the bar. Upright supports of at least 1½" pipe are needed for every three swings.

The height of the standard swing is about 12 feet. The frame should be of pipe 3" in diameter for the top bar

and 2" for the uprights. The frame should be supported at each end by three poles. Each swing needs about 5' of space on the cross bar. Uprights are needed for every three swings.

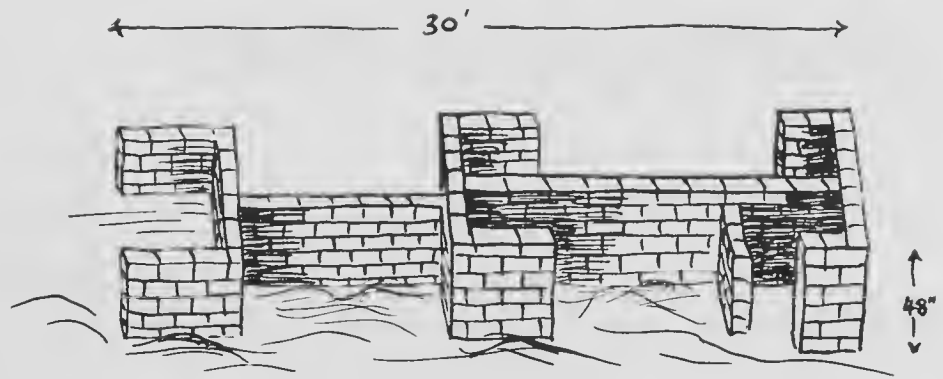
Steel chain with long links is recommended for the suspensions. Rope is not so good, but hemp will be found better than manila.

Hardwood seats with rounded, rubber-covered edges are desirable. Most swing accidents occur when the seat hits a child.

It is desirable to erect a low fence or railing 12' in front of the swings to prevent children running into them.

The slide is also very popular and provides for a large number of children at once. The stairway leading to the top of the slide should be at an angle of not more than 60 degrees with the ground. The steps should be close together. Hand rails are needed on both sides and should extend up and over the platform to provide protection. The stairway should be narrow enough to permit only one child at a time to climb it. The platform at the top of the steps should be at least 12" wide. A plywood panel fastened to the rails on each side of the platform provides added safety. The steel chute is best. The recommended procedure is to buy a good slide from a reliable manufacturer. The highest slide recommended is 8' above the ground with a 16' slide. Shorter slides of 8' to 12' in length are suggested for younger children. It is particularly desirable to place the slide in a shady spot because of the heat of the sun on the metal. At least 6" of sand, sawdust, or shavings at the bottom of the slide provides a soft landing. It will need to be kept in position by frequent raking.

A horizontal ladder for small children needs a height of not more than 6'. For older boys and men a height of 7 to 8 feet is desirable. The length is from 12 to 16 feet. The ground



Cement Block Balance Wall.

underneath the ladder needs to be kept well supplied with sand, or sawdust and kept well spaded and soft.

Various climbing structures such as castle gyms and jungle gyms are very popular and durable. This piece of apparatus will accommodate large numbers of children at the same time. Here again the best procedure is to buy this equipment from a reliable manufacturer.

The teeter or see-saw is a common piece of apparatus. Just one or two comments here. The fulcrum pipe supporting the teeter should be not more than 24" above the ground, and a lower height is recommended for safety. The boards are usually about 12' long of selected vertical grain fir 2"x12" in size. The edges should be rounded, and the whole board sanded. Proper hand holds are needed. Safety bumpers under the ends of the board to keep them at least 6" off the ground are a wise precaution to prevent catching feet and to reduce wear on the board. Rubber on the bumper will reduce the noise.

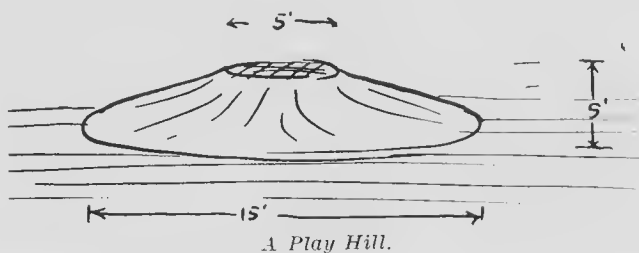
Giant strides, merry-go-rounds, climbing ladders, flying rings, high bars are not so desirable for playgrounds, particularly where close supervision is not always feasible.

The accompanying diagrams show other types of apparatus that can be devised to interest younger children.

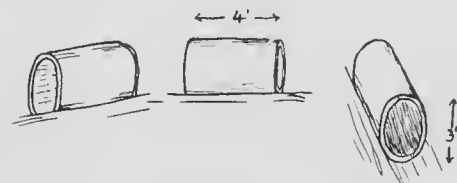
The **balance log** has the bark removed, is smoothed and painted or varnished. The **balance wall** may be made of cement or cinder blocks in a variety of patterns. The youngsters will use it for a variety of purposes: running, jumping, playing games, sitting in the shade. The **concrete play pen** is simple to construct with a platform and three sides. The children play on it much as they would on a porch. They meet in it, sit on the walls, run and jump.

The **tunnels** are usually sewer or culvert pipes made of reinforced concrete. They should be at least 3' in diameter and 4' long, and may be used in a variety of patterns. They are set in concrete so that they cannot be moved. The **play hill**, or hillock, is simple to construct, being merely a pile of earth about 5' across at the top and 12' to 15' at the bottom. It needs to be well covered with turf to be practical. Children have much fun rolling, jumping and playing on such a smooth, soft hillock.

A community can get ideas as to what unusual apparatus to include in its playground by observing the habits of children at play. They take the type of thing they like to play on, if it is safe, durable and easy to supervise, and install it on the play area.



A Play Hill.



Culvert Tunnels.

PLAYGROUND IDEAS

by FRAN HAVEY

Social Recreation Representative, S.R.M.

Summer provides great opportunity for programming, particularly since children aren't tied down to school hours and homework. Therefore, let us see to it that the summer vacation does not become so much idle time for the children to wile away. It is important to have enough program ideas to contend with the changing moods of the children on your playground, and it is doubly important that your program be sufficiently flexible to include the wishes and suggestions of the children. After all, your job is not only to supervise the play but also to see that the children have FUN. Remember—school's out!

Here are some suggestions which you might wish to include in your bag of tricks. They have proven popular on other playgrounds. First, be conscious of your age groups, remembering that while young children have an abundance of energy they are unable to endure strenuous exercise over a long period of time. Consequently see that quiet games or activities are inserted frequently.

Tag

Tag is a universal favourite and there are many variations. Have you tried **Clasp Tag** where all players, including IT, must run with their hands behind their backs? Then there's **Frozen Tag** where each player, when tagged, must remain frozen to the spot until a free player releases him by crawling through his outspread legs. If your group is large have two or three taggers—it will still require plenty of skill and endurance to get everybody frozen to the ground! **Poison Tag** is another variation which is lots of fun. When tagged, the new IT must clasp that portion of his body which was tagged with his hand while chasing down a new victim.

Crows and Cranes

This game is always popular. Establish two lines about sixty feet apart. Divide group into two teams and place one team behind each line. Name one team Crows, the other Cranes. Next have both teams form in lines in the middle of the lot parallel to the side lines. The leader stands in the middle and gives the command—"Cr-r-ows" or "Cr-r-r-anes." If the call is "Crows," the Crows dash back to their line with the Cranes trying to tag as many as possible. Any Crow tagged joins the

ranks of the Cranes. If the call is "Cranes," the reverse happens with the "Crows" trying to catch the "Cranes." When your group has caught on to the game, you may wish to confuse them by calling "Christmas," "Crabs," "Crackers," or any other word beginning with the C-r-r sound.

Steal the Eggs

This game is similar to Prisoner's Base only less complicated. Divide your playing space down the centre by means of sticks, a chalk line or whatever is handy. In the middle of the section on each side place one dozen eggs, i.e., stones, about twenty-five feet back from the centre line. The object of the game is for one side to steal all the other side's eggs. Make rules that no player is allowed to stay within ten feet distance of his own eggs and that only one egg may be taken at a time. If a player from Team A is tagged after he crosses into Team B's territory he must remain standing on Team B's eggs until freed, i.e. tagged, by a player from his own team when he is at liberty to walk back to his own side but must not take any eggs with him. The released player may not be tagged as he is returning to his own side but the team may certainly go after the fellow who released him, especially since he is probably trying to

steal an egg at the same time. The released player must cross over onto his own side before he is allowed to venture into enemy territory again. The teams will soon work out their own rules whereby certain persons are designated as home guards and others form a forage party for a concentrated attack on the opposite team's eggs.

Some Semi-Quiet Games

Car Broke Down—Have all players but one, who is the leader, seated on the ground in a circle with a scrap of paper or a stone to mark every place. Then each player takes the name of a part of a car, e.g. steering wheel, spare tire, choke, etc., but does not tell anybody else what part he has chosen. The leader starts walking around the outside of the circle telling a story which would go something like this: "It was a lovely summer day so I went out to my car, opened the **door**, climbed in, turned on the **ignition**, stepped on the **gas**, shifted **gears** and started out for a drive through the country. I had only gone a few miles when I had a blow-out, so I got the **spare tire** and **jack** out of the **trunk** and proceeded to fix the **flat**, etc."

As the part of the car is mentioned which has been chosen by a player he

(Continued on Page 17)



A Winner—1949 Regina Sand Box Competition.

IT'S FUN TO MAKE YOUR OWN CAMPFIRE UTENSILS

by FRAN HAVEY, Social Recreation Representative, S.R.M.

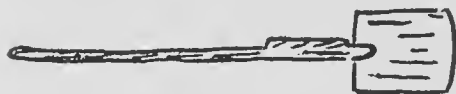
You may not be a tinsmith by profession but it's lots of fun to play around in the field, especially when the main material required is a large stock of tin cans.

First heat the tin cans and then scrub them thoroughly with steel wool, hot water and scouring powder. Better file the rough edges and wear gloves to protect your hands.

Corn Popper—A flat tin, such as a coffee tin will do nicely for this. With a nail, punch small holes all over the can (if the holes are too large to retain the corn in the bottom of the tin some wire screening is a good remedy). Firmly wedge a long green stick into one side for a handle, use some wire to fasten the cover, if necessary, and your popper is ready for action.



Egg Turner—A simple utensil, excellent for flipping eggs, may be made by flattening out a small milk tin and inserting edge of same into a green stick. To make the handle more secure, insert a small screw in the handle at the base of the tin.



A most satisfactory roasting fork can be made quite easily by simply twisting a wire coat hanger into the shape indicated below. The handle of the fork should be bound by cloth or tape to avoid hands being burned by the heated wire.

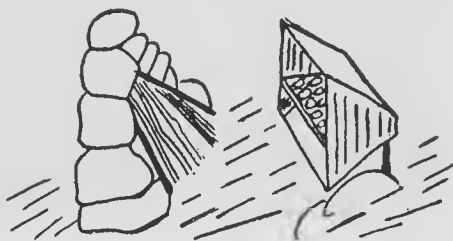


Cup—Take a tin can, about three inches in diameter and four and a half inches deep, and cut down approximately two inches on each side of the seam, one-half inch distant from the seam. Cut away the upper half of the tin except for the inch-wide strip at the seam and carefully file all rough edges. Bend the strip back to form a handle and you are the possessor of a useful drinking utensil. Make sure the drinking edge is smooth.



This same procedure may be used to make sauce pans of various sizes. The upright would be wider and, when bent back, wrapped around a wooden handle and secured by nails and wire.

Reflector Oven—Using a syrup can or an oil can, once again—carefully scoured, an oven can be made which will bake anything that you bake in your stove at home. Be sure to see that your heat is right to avoid getting charred remains or biscuits which are raw in the middle. Cut the can in half—diagonally through the centre—so that each portion looks like the roof of a house, the ends being shaped like isosceles triangles. Bending the sides of the spare half, you get a shelf which must be inserted at the 'V,' be flush to the back of the oven and be level.



The oven should be heated before the material to be baked is placed on the shelf and should be placed 8 to 10 inches from the reflector fire and supported by rocks or wood. As you watch the baking progress you will move the oven nearer to the fire or farther away as the situation demands.

Another type of oven easily made requires only two tin cans, one smaller in diameter than the other. Place biscuits in the smaller can, insert the can into the larger can, open end first and maintain a vacuum by thrusting two sticks between the walls of the cans. Bury your impromptu oven in coals and settle back to wait for your biscuits.

As you experiment with these suggestions you will undoubtedly get several good ideas for additional tinware. Save your tin cans and become an amateur tinsmith.

Playground Ideas

(Continued from Page 16)

gets up and follows the leader around the circle. Finally, when all the players are on their feet or the leader has exhausted his knowledge of automobile parts he states: "And then the car broke down." At this point everybody dashes to locate one of the places on the ground which were marked by papers or stones, etc. The one who doesn't locate a seat is the leader for the next round. As the players become better acquainted with the game they will wax more dramatical in the telling of the story and will probably vie with each other to see who can tell the most exciting story working in the largest number of car parts.

Stone Teacher—The players stand in a straight line about twelve feet away from the "Teacher," who is facing them. The teacher has a small stone which, with both hands behind her

(Continued on Page 19)

EXTENSION DEPARTMENT

The summer program of the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan includes the services and activities set out below. In carrying out this program valued assistance is secured from the Saskatchewan and Dominion Departments of Agriculture and from many other offices and individuals. As the field agents of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Agricultural Extension Program the Agricultural Representatives of the province, particularly render an immense amount of assistance which is highly appreciated.

Agricultural Exhibitions: Over 60 such exhibitions will be held. The Extension Department advises re prize lists and programs and provides the judges for the live stock classes and for the exhibits of needlework.

Farm Boys: Camps: Farm Boys' and Girls' Camps are conducted by the Extension Department in co-operation with the Exhibition Boards concerned at each of the ten Class "A" and "B" exhibitions of the province. These constitute educational and recreational holidays for teams of rural young people who attend. The average annual attendance of rural young people at these camps is in the neighborhood of 1,200. A circular giving full particulars is available on request. The Camp locations are Regina, Saskatoon, Estevan, Weyburn, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, Melville, Lloydminster, North Battleford and Weyburn.

Boys' and Girls' Club Work: This program includes Grain, Beef, Dairy, Swine, Poultry and Homecraft projects. The summer is the season when the outside or field activities of the Clubs take place. These include raising live stock, growing grain plots, holding achievement days and participating in regional and provincial inter-club events and programs. Many Clubs send teams of members to the Farm Boys' and Girls' Camps. These programs are under the general supervision of the University Extension Department.

Field Days: In close co-operation with the Agricultural Representative Service the Department organizes the extensive educational field day program which usually involves an average of 300

events. Speakers and demonstrators are provided to conduct the programs.

Field and Garden Contests: Agricultural Societies and other organizations conduct competitions under regulations provided by the Extension Department. These include farm and town garden competitions, summerfallow competitions and contests in fields of standing grain. Judges for these competitions are provided by the Extension Department.

Horticultural Shows: The Extension Department supervises the work of the Horticultural Societies. Their program includes horticultural shows held in August, garden and home grounds' contests, field days, etc.

Horticultural Societies' Convention:

The convention of the Horticultural Societies of Saskatchewan is conducted under the supervision of the Extension Department in association with the Saskatchewan Horticultural Societies'.

(Continued on Facing Page)



"Prize Pigs"

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

Summer plans in the Women's Department, Extension Services, University of Saskatchewan, cover a wide program.

Saskatchewan Homemakers' Convention will be held at the University June 13-16. The theme for this convention is a timely one for women of Saskatchewan—"The Soil of Today is the Hope of Tomorrow." A registration of 200 to 300 Homemakers is expected, representing the 350 clubs with a membership of approximately 6,000 in the province.

In addition to the annual provincial convention, the Saskatchewan Homemakers will hold their district conventions. There are 26 districts in the province and these district meetings will continue from May to early August. Each club and each district can send one official delegate to the provincial convention, but district conventions give opportunities to more club members to meet together. The Assistant Director of Extension Services in charge of Women's Work, or a member of the Saskatchewan Homemakers' Advisory Council will be guest speaker at most of these district conventions.

Speakers will be provided by Women's Department, Extension Services, for 32 **Field Days** arranged at substations of Experimental Farms, and for the Field Day which will be held at the Swift Current Experimental Station July 12.

A **10-day Short Course** for girls is being planned at the Experimental Station at Swift Current in July. This is a holiday course for teen-aged girls not able to attend courses during the school term.

Farm Girls' Camps will be held at the two Class "A" and eight class "B" Fairs. Competitions in judging baking and sewing will be held at the Class "B" Fairs. Each team of girls must bring a batch of butter tarts made by a member of the team, and each girl attending is required to make a wool skirt. The same projects are required in the Class "A" Fairs but judging competitions in baking, sewing, menu planning and costume selection will be included. Five hundred and seven girls attended these Farm Girls' Camps at the 1949 Fairs.

Achievement Days for Homecraft Clubs are being held in the north, south, east and west of the province. The provincial elimination contest will be held at the University in September.

Teams in Foods and teams in Clothing will compete for provincial honours and the privilege of representing Saskatchewan at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair.

In addition, radio scripts explaining Junior club work and material for Saskatchewan Farm Hour programs will be presented. Speakers will be provided for the United Farm Women's Convention, for Agricultural Representative Field Days and for the Co-op Schools at Prince Albert, North Battleford and Saskatoon.

(Continued from Facing Page)

Association. The convention is usually held in late August and will this year take place at the University, Saskatoon, August 23-24.

Provincial Fruit Show: The Provincial Fruit Show, now held annually for six years, is managed by the Extension Department. It is financed mainly by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. This event is held at the same time and place as the horticultural convention and consequently will take place in Saskatoon August 23-24. Associated with the Fruit Show this year will be the first Provincial Honey Show sponsored by the Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association.

Co-operative Schools: Assistance is given with the program of these Schools which are sponsored and organized by the Co-operative interests of the province.

General Activities: In addition to the above specific, seasonal, summer activities the general services of the Department continue such as the distribution of bulletins, the lending of films, the giving of radio lectures, the conducting of visiting groups around the University campus, the providing of speakers for miscellaneous meetings and functions, etc., etc.

Further Information: Detailed information about any of these activities may be secured by contacting the Extension Department, University of Saskatchewan, or your nearest Agricultural Representative.

Playground Ideas

(Continued from Page 17)

back, she conceals in one palm. She then holds both closed fists in front of the first child in the line who guesses in which hand the stone is hidden. If he guesses correctly he takes a step forward, if not he remains where he is. The teacher continues in this manner down along the line. The one who first reaches the spot where the teacher is standing takes the teacher's place and the teacher falls in at the back line. The new teacher begins where the former one left off and the game continues.

This is also a good game to play with a small group which is sitting on some steps—the correct guesses moving down one step at a time until the bottom is reached and then replace the teacher.

Guard the Gate—The group sits on the ground in circle formation with the space of about one yard between players and one player standing in the centre as 'IT.' Each player guards the space to his right. 'IT' has a rubber ball about five inches in diameter which he tries to roll outside the circle through one of the spaces. When he succeeds in getting the ball beyond the circle, the person through whose gate it passed becomes 'IT.'

Circle Stride—Players stand in a circle with feet astride, the outside of each foot touching the outside of the neighbour's, and 'IT' stands in the centre with a volleyball or a rubber ball. The object of the game is for the person in the centre to get the ball outside the circle through the legs of one of the players. The players in the circle try to stop the ball with their hands but **MUST NOT** bend their knees or move their feet. When 'IT' succeeds in getting the ball outside the circle, the person through whose legs the ball passed becomes 'IT.' This game may also be played with 'IT' standing outside the circle and trying to get the ball inside, or with nobody in the centre and everybody in circle trying to push it out through another person's legs.

PROVINCIAL PLAY DAY

Regina, August 16th

Participants from all communities in Saskatchewan are invited.

Contact Mr. J. Staples, Recreation Director, Regina,
for further information.

Recreation in the Church

**Come with us to
Vacation School**



In the words of A. Harding Priest, "Summer holidays bring the fullest joy and gladness for boys and girls only if this playtime is directed into wholesome channels that contribute to Christian character development." Church vacation schools play an important role in this field by utilizing summer leisure as a time for worship, study, fun and fellowship.

The informality and variety of vacation school programs are perhaps two of its most attractive features. Daily schedules are drawn up but are not so rigidly adhered to as to approach a classroom atmosphere. Each day's program includes singing, worship, Bible study, outdoor play, handicrafts, dramatizations and story telling. In addition there is usually a special closing to which the mothers are invited. The sessions usually run from 9 to 12

and 1 to 3.30 but, in some instances, have been held in the late afternoon and early evening hours to more satisfactorily serve a community.

Last year the Saskatchewan Branch of the Department of Christian Education conducted 81 vacation schools throughout the province with a total enrolment of 2,026 children. Glowing reports received from the leaders of these schools indicate that the children are most enthusiastic; in fact at Maple Valley a boy, who was unable to attend one morning because of haying, came early in the afternoon, straight from the field without having his dinner, so that he would not miss any more of the school than was absolutely necessary.

A missionary project is usually included in each vacation school program. This year the collections from many

United Church vacation schools will be used to send sets of Biblical pictures to boys and girls of many countries thus enhancing their enjoyment and understanding of Bible stories.

In addition to vacation schools conducted by local church groups the United Church has two methods whereby vacation schools are carried to outlying districts of Saskatchewan and to communities which have not been able to procure ministers. A Young People's Caravan, comprised of university students, teachers, nurses, etc., goes out to such points as Hudson Bay Junction and the Pelly area in teams of two or three to conduct vacation schools, Sunday services and home visits. Also an annual grant of \$300 is received from the National Women's Missionary Society. This money is used to send teams of workers into Saskatchewan mission fields such as Big River, Carruthers and Shamrock to conduct a series of schools on a planned itinerary.

The vacation school text to be used this year is "We Would See Jesus." This course outline, approved by the Department of Christian Education and the Canadian Council of Churches, is very complete, sketches each day's program and contains suggestions for games, crafts, closing program and resource material.

If you have not finalized plans for your vacation school contact the Department of Christian Education, "E" Lloyds Building, Regina, for information and a course outline.

OUR VACATION SCHOOL

by Elizabeth D. Sycamore

(Tune—"Marching Through Georgia")

Summer days have come again,
Summer joys are here;
Singing birds and lovely flowers—
Best of all the year.

Vacation School
Calls us loud and clear,
Working and playing together.

Chorus:

Hurrah! Hurrah!
We live and learn and grow;
Hurrah! Hurrah!
So many things to know,

Vacation School
Is the place to go—
Living and working together.
On the street the dust and heat,
In the church so cool;
Song and story, work and play,
Needlecraft and tool,
Pleasant hours are these we spend
In our Vacation School—
Busy and happy together.

New Varsity Gym

Situated approximately 100 yards north-east of Griffiths Stadium, the University of Saskatchewan's new gymnasium is a large, white stuccoed building, rectangular in shape and with a slightly sloping roof. At the present time, only a little more than half of the building is completed, but there is already an abundance of space. For example, in one end of the completed half, and above the men's locker and shower rooms, is a boxing and wrestling room which has a greater floor area than the Qu'Appelle Hall gymnasium.

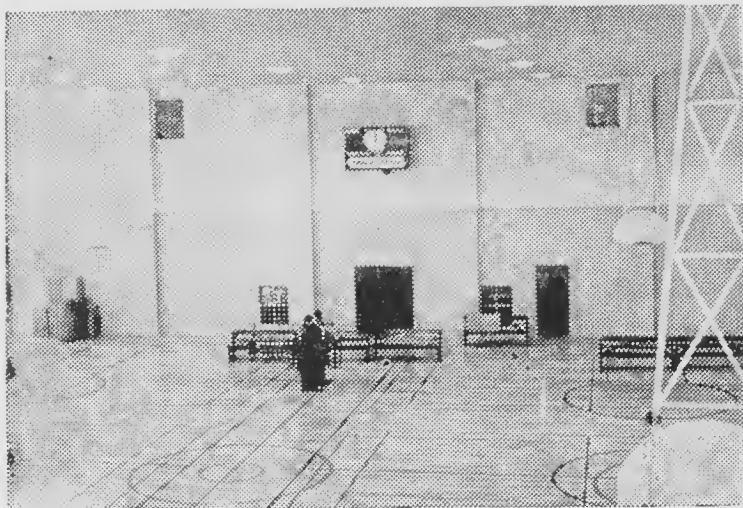
The completed section includes the men's half of the building, and the future women's offices, locker, team and shower rooms. Still to be added are the women's gymnasium and the 75 foot swimming pool.

The feature of the men's half is the basketball floor, which has been in use since the middle of February for university and provincial final games. This floor has a regulation basketball court, two cross courts for basketball and six badminton courts. A boon to both city league and university basketball is the fact that the seating accommodation at a maximum is 2,200 spectators. On one side are the permanent bleachers, and the collapsible or retractable type, while the other wall features an electric scoring clock donated by a commercial firm.

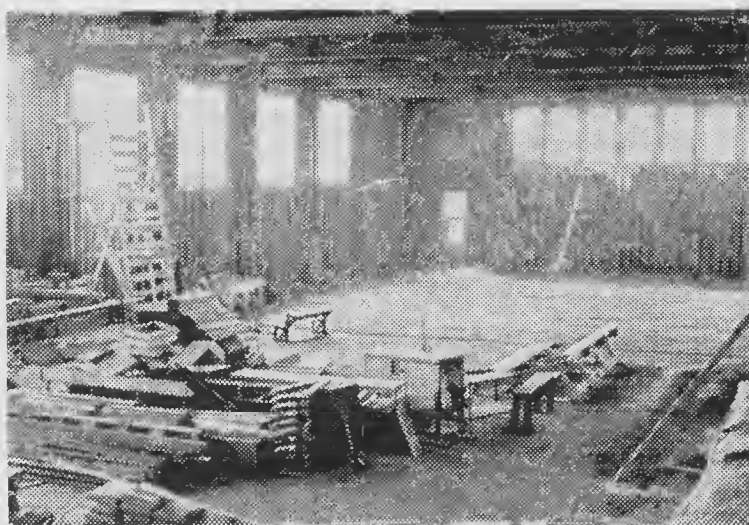
Underneath the permanent bleachers are staff dressing rooms, a large ticket office, several small equipment rooms, and public washroom facilities. Other rooms on the first floor are the two team rooms, equipment room, shower and locker rooms and offices for the physical education staff. Above these in a second floor mezzanine are two classrooms, an exercise room, a meeting room and the large boxing and wrestling room.

Such facilities will make possible a much broader program of athletics and physical activities than could be carried on in past years. Expansion will be most evident in the intramural program, where, for the first time, sufficient floor space is available to properly schedule volleyball and basketball leagues. New activities such as badminton and handball can also be added to the program. University teams will now be able to use their own gymnasium instead of downtown facilities (and to seat as many people as wish to see their games and tournaments).

Combined with the numerous outdoor playfields, the Rutherford Hockey Rink, Griffiths Stadium and the outdoor tennis courts, completion of the gymnasium will give the University of Saskatchewan an athletic set-up which is second to none in Canada.



Main Gym



Unfinished Women's Section

SUMMER SCHOOL COURSES

The dates of the 1950 Summer School Session to be held at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, are July 3rd to August 12th. Full information regarding all courses offered may be obtained from the University. The courses listed below will be of particular interest to persons in the recreation field or those who contemplate entering it.

Art S1 and S2—Lectures, demonstrations and practical work.

Drama S1—An Introduction to the Theatre.

Education 13—Methods of Teaching Arts and Crafts.

Education 28B—Community Recreation.

Education 28a—The School Health Education Program.

Physical Education S11—Introduction to Physical Education.

Physical Education S12—Applied Anatomy and Kinesiology.

At Your Service:

Mrs. Marion Robinson,
2039 Robinson St.,
Regina, Sask.



In addition to its general functions, The Division of Physical Fitness and Recreation, Department of Education (Saskatchewan Recreation Movement), in co-operation with the National Physical Fitness Division of the Department of Health and Welfare, offers to Saskatchewan the following specific services within the limits of time and staff available:

1. CONSULTATIVE SERVICES:

- a. Assistance to superintendents and teachers in planning and carrying out the school health and physical education program.
- b. Assistance with regard to the designing of gymnasiums, school grounds, playing fields, community centres, etc.
- c. Assistance with regard to problems of co-ordination of the school and community programs in recreation and physical education.
- d. Assistance to Physical Education Departments of the Normal Schools and University with regard to program planning.
- e. Aid to communities in planning, organizing and administering recreation.
- f. Assistance to sports governing bodies in all phases of organizing, planning and programming for athletics.

2. LEADERSHIP TRAINING:

- a. Assistance with teachers' institutes, conventions and other forms of in-service training.
- b. Provision of instructional personnel for the Normal Schools and University as arranged.
- c. Scholarships to helping teachers and other persons in supervisory positions, and to approved non-teacher instructors in specific skill areas.

3. PROMOTION AND ORGANIZATION

- a. Assistance in the formation of district and provincial high school associations for such activities as track and field, tennis, curling, baseball, hockey, skiing and dramatics.

- b. Assistance in the formation of community and inter-community groups of a recreational nature.

4. GRANTS-IN-AID

- a. To District High School Associations, to assist in the organization of inter-school activities of an athletic or recreational nature.
- b. To municipal governments which employ approved recreation supervisors on a part-time or full-time basis.
- c. To school boards under the provisions of the Night Classes Regulations for approved classes in physical education and drama.
- d. To sports governing bodies on a provincial level for approved programs towards the promotion and improvement of the particular sport concerned.

5. DRAMA

A consultant service with regard to the selection and presentation of plays; on stage settings and furnishings; and on the organization and activities of drama groups. Assistance to superintendents and teach-

ers with the school drama program, at institutes and conventions, and in arranging for festivals, etc.

6. SOCIAL RECREATION

Consultative assistance to school and community groups in the provision of social recreation for their members. Assistance to youth serving agencies on a provincial level.

7. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

- a. The magazine "Saskatchewan Recreation." Circulation 9000.
- b. A library service in the fields of physical education, drama, social recreation and community organization.
- c. Film library of physical education and community recreation topics.
- d. Provision of speakers for various organizations and groups.
- e. A resource agency. (If we haven't got the information, we can usually tell you where to get it.)
- f. Assistance to other government departments and to other organizations on a provincial level.

Prepare Now for

THE PROVINCIAL OPEN TRACK AND FIELD MEET

to be held at Saskatoon July 22nd, 1950

Further information may be obtained from the Physical Education Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon

Don't Laugh at Canada's Olympic Teams!

—at least not if you live in Saskatchewan. We have forfeited the pleasure of even a chuckle largely because we have allowed our 'Branch' membership in the A.A.U. of C. to lapse for three years. Furthermore, how many of OUR OWN men have done 100 yards in 10.2 seconds, 880 yards under two minutes or six feet in the high jump? We expect high school students to approach Olympic standards before we offer help.

What can we do? In one sentence—organize a track club in every town or district centre, plan practice sessions for local athletes, get S.R.M. help in

sponsoring many holiday track meets from July 1st to Thanksgiving, send your athletes to the provincial open championships scheduled for July 22nd at Saskatoon and plan to support a renewed membership in the A.A.U. of C.

Saskatoon athletes now have their Hilltop Track Club, which already holds sixteen provincial records. Yorkton has a great nucleus in Marion McIntyre, Cliff Weidman and Bill Clark of Kamsack. How about Swift Current, Prince Albert, Estevan, Rosetown and others.

Let's go Saskatchewan!